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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,981	11/11/2003	Hagen Klausmann	12406-095002	2980
26181 FISH & RICHA	7590 12/01/200 ARDSON P.C.	EXAMINER		
PO BOX 1022	C NAN 55440 1000		RHEE, JANE J	
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1795	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/01/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PATDOCTC@fr.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/605,981	KLAUSMANN ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	JANE RHEE	1795		
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D/ - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 O	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro			
Disposition of Claims				
4)	vn from consideration. is/are rejected.			
Application Papers				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Di 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate		

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/13/08 has been entered.

Rejections Withdrawn

- 2. The 35 U.S.C. double patenting rejection over US Patent 6887733 in view of Brown has been withdrawn due to applicant's argument filed on 10/13/08.
- 3. The 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) rejection of claim 33 anticipated by Auch et al. has been withdrawn due to applicant's amendment filed on 10/13/08.

New Rejection

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-6,8-9,11-12,14-17,20-22,24-32,34-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Auch eta I. in view of Jones (US Patent 5920080).

As to claim 1, Auch et al. discloses an organic device, comprising a substrate (figure 1 number 102) having an active region defined thereon ,the active region comprising at least one active component (figure 1 number 106,108), the active components including upper and lower patterned electrodes (figure 1 number 106,108), and a metal layer located in the active region, the metal layer disposed on at least one of the active component and being in direct contact with the upper electrode of the at least one active component, wherein the metal layer consists essentially of aluminum (paragraph 0008).

Auch et al. fail to disclose conducting lines on the substrate to provide electrical access to the device and a protective layer.

Jones teaches conducting lines on the substrate to provide electrical access to the device and a protective layer (figure 4 number 120 and 110) for the purpose of connecting the substrate to the first conductor (col. 4 lines 14-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide, Auch et al. with conducting lines on the substrate to provide electrical access to the device and a protective layer in order to connect the substrate to the first conductor (col. 4 lines 14-15) as taught by Jones.

As to claims 2,4, Auch et al. discloses that the substrate comprises a flexible substrate for forming a flexible device (figure 1 number 102).

As to claim 3, Auch et al. discloses that the active component comprises at least one OLED cell to form an OLED device (figure 1).

As to claim 5, Auch et al. discloses a cap mounted to a bonding region on the substrate (figure 1 number 110).

As to claim 6, Auch et al. discloses that the metal layer covers the patterned electrodes of the active components (paragraph 0008).

As to claim12, Brown et al. discloses support posts to support the cap (figure 1 number 110).

As to claims 20, Auch et al. discloses an organic device, comprising a substrate (figure 1 number 102) having an active region defined thereon, and a bonding region, the active region comprising one OLED (figure 1), and a metal layer located in the active region, the metal layer disposed on at least one of the active component (paragraph 0008), the metal layer consists essentially aluminum and a cap bonded to the bonding region of the substrate to encapsulate the device (figure 1 number 110).

Auch et al. fail to disclose at least one OLED cell comprising one or more organic layers sandwhiched between upper and lower electrode, conducting lines on the substrate to provide electrical access to the device, a protective layer.

Jones teaches at least one OLED cell comprising one or more organic layers sandwhiched between upper and lower electrode conducting lines on the substrate to provide electrical access to the device and a protective layer (figure 4 number 120 and 110) for the purpose of connecting the substrate to the first conductor (col. 4 lines 14-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide, Auch et al. with at least one OLED

cell comprising one or more organic layers sandwhiched between upper and lower electrode conducting lines on the substrate to provide electrical access to the device and a protective layer in order to connect the substrate to the first conductor (col. 4 lines 14-15) as taught by Jones.

As to claim 28 and 29, Auch et al. fail to disclose that the protective layer comprises an insulating layer.

Jones teaches that the protective layer comprises an insulating layer for the purpose of insulating the conductor from the circuitry (col. 7 lines 21-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide, Jones with the protective layer that comprises an insulating layer in order to insulate the conductor from the circuitry (col. 7 lines 21-35 figure 4).

As to claim 30, Auch et al. discloses that the metal layer encapsulates the at least one active component (figure 1, 108b comprises a metal layer on top of the cathode layer paragraph 0008).

As to claim 31, Auch et al. fail to disclose that the protective layer is arranged between the cap and conductive lines in the bonding region.

Jones teaches that the protective layer is arranged between the cap and conductive lines in the bonding region for the purpose of insulating the conductor from the circuitry (col. 7 lines 21-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide, Jones with the protective layer that is

arranged between the cap and conductive lines in the bonding region in order to insulate the conductor from the circuitry (col. 7 lines 21-35 figure 4).

As to claims 34-39, Auch et al. discloses pillers patterning the upper electrodes, wherein the upper and lower electrodes are formed as strips and the electrodes form a plurality of active components and the metal layer is patterned to form strips covering the upper electrodes (figure 1 number 108).

As to claims 40-42, Auch et al. discloses wherein the active region and the bonding region are formed in separate regions of the substrate, wherein the bonding region is formed surrounding the active region and wherein a cavity is provided between the active region and the cap (figure 1 the active components are inside the cap 110 which is attached to a bonding region).

As to claims 8,11,14,17,19,22,24 regarding the getter layer that is formed by flash evaporation, product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as the product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The burden has been shifted to the applicant to show obvious difference between the claimed product and the prior art product. *In re Marosi*, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

As to claim 9,15,16, 21,25, Auch et al. fail to disclose a second metal layer lining the inner surface of the cap wherein the second metal layer consist of essentially barium.

Jones et al. teaches a second metal layer consisting of essentially barium for the purpose of providing a transition layer between a conductor and the active material (col. 9 lines 15-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide, Jones with a second metal layer lining the inner surface of the cap wherein the second metal layer consist of essentially barium in order to provide a transion layer between the conductor and the active material as taught by Jones et al. (col. 9 lines 15-17).

5. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Auch et al. in view of view of Mori (6215245).

As to claim 33, Auch et al. discloses a substrate (figure 1 number 102) having an active region defined thereon comprising at least one active component (figure 1), the at least one active component including patterned electrodes (paragraph 0008) and a metal layer located in the active region disposed directly on the at least one active component (paragraph 0008).

Auch fail to disclose wherein the metal layer consists essentially of tantalum or zirconium.

Mori teaches that the metal layer consist essentially of tantalum (col. 3 line 44, col. 5 lines 33-34) for the purpose of providing a protective layer for the cathode (col. 5 lines 35-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide, Auch et al. with the metal layer consist essentially of tantalum in order to provide a protective layer for the cathode (col. 5 lines 35-39).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6,8-9,11-12,14-17,20-22,24-42 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JANE RHEE whose telephone number is (571)272-1499. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jane Rhee/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1795